

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1857.

The editor of the Dallas (Texas) Herald, who has just returned from a visit to the Lower Brazos Reservation, where he had a favorable opportunity of witnessing the working of the policy adopted by the Government of colonizing the Texas Indians, says that this policy is succeeding beyond the most sanguine hopes. In the Lower Reserve there are bands of some eight or ten tribes, among others the Wacos, Caddoes, Tankaways, Tiwakanyas, Keechis, Anadarcos, Ionies, &c. They are settled in villages, have built comfortable huts and wigwams, and are cultivating corn and wheat.

A resident of South Danvers (Mass.) informs the Salem Gazette, that, within a circuit of three miles of his residence, the onion crop returned to the raisers one hundred thousand dollars in cash! This will give an idea of the importance of the celebrated onion crops to that town. It is supposed that the destruction by the maggot may affect this crop throughout the country to the amount of \$150,000.

LIBERIA.—Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, the agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, intends to go to Liberia in November next. Free persons of color in Kentucky, and those liberated to go to Liberia, can go under his care. Such persons must be ready to leave Kentucky by the 24th October, 1857. Those who wish to send letters to Liberia, will forward them to him. Address him at Frankfort, Ky. Papers published in the State please copy.

EIGHT VICTIMS IN ONE FAMILY.—We cut the following from the obituary announcement in the Montreal Gazette of Wednesday last:

Perished, on the steamer Montreal, June 26th, Bryce Hall, Bryckekirk Village, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 43; also, Jane, his wife, aged 47; William, their son, aged 22; Simon, 14; Robert, 10; Peter, 7; Catherine, their daughter, aged 18; Mary Ann, 12.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Military Proceedings against the Mormons—our Difficulties with New Granada.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1857.

The administration are, at length, alive to the necessity of crushing out the Mormons, as a set of vipers, while it is yet within their power. They are sensible that the temporizing policy of the late administration had the effect to give confidence to Brigham Young and his followers, and encourage them to persist in a treasonable course towards the United States.

The military arrangements have been made with great skill, and with a view to actual service, and to ample supplies for a winter campaign. The veteran Lieutenant General Scott and Quartermaster General Jesup superintend these arrangements.

There is now no doubt that processes against Brigham Young and others for treason and felony will be issued, and that they will be tried. The question between the United States and Mormon occupation will be settled, whether with or without force.

There is no doubt that Congress committed a gross error when they constituted Utah a Territorial government. They had every reason to doubt the expediency of permitting a body of foreign fanatics to form a government in the centre of the continent, and on the route between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

The Mormons, when they were expelled from Nauvoo and plunged into the wilderness, intended to set up a separate and independent government and claim the country as their own.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, opposed the Territorial bill on this ground. Mr. V. wished then to subject the inhabitants of Utah to the laws which regulate the unorganized territory of the United States.

Every man in Utah is a squatter, and is not entitled to preemption.

There is no preemption law which can apply to Utah, so as to enable its inhabitants to take up for preemption lands, prior to their being surveyed, once offered for sale or entry. The matter is finally to be settled by the repeal of the Territorial act, or by attaching the whole Territory, in four separate parcels, to the contiguous States and Territories, which can be done under a provision of the act itself.

Judge Bowlin, the late Minister to New Granada, has had several interviews with the Secretary of State. He brings intelligence of an important nature; no change having occurred in the situation of our affairs with New Granada.

President Osuna, however much disposed he may be toward an adjustment of the pending questions, is not able to resist the tide of popular prejudice against the Americans.

It appears, too, that the treaty-making power, according to the constitution of New Granada, is not vested in the President, with the consent of the Senate, as is the case with the United States, but in the popular branch of Congress also, and it requires the concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the popular branch to ratify a treaty.

This provision will render it exceedingly difficult even to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

SAILING OF THE NORTH STAR.—Departure of Parrot.—The steamer North Star sailed precisely at 12 o'clock on Saturday, with the United States mails for Southampton and Havre, 177 passengers, and \$200,000 in specie. Auguste Parrot, connected with the extensive frauds upon the Northern Railway Company, was among the passengers, but his wife, to whom he was married on Friday, does not appear on the passenger list. That is no sort of reason, however, for presuming she is not on board under another name. Parrot was accompanied from the Eldridge street jail to the steamer by Deputy Marshal Theodore Rynders, in whose charge he goes to France, and by several other deputies.

From some intimations coming to the ears of the Marshal of a probable attempt at a rescue, the Marshal attended in person, and, after seeing the prisoner and his custodian fairly closeted in one of the after staterooms of the lower saloon, he watched the communication, and kept back the crowds which flocked to see him. A party of some fifteen in one crowd attempted to go below, who said they had business with him, but the Marshal sent them back, telling them there had been a pretty long session for the transaction of business, and it was now "too late." Rynders was the last man who stepped ashore, as the planks were hauled in.

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A MAGNETIC WHIRLWIND.—We witnessed a singular phenomenon while coming from Milwaukee to this place last week on a steam tug, which may not be new to sailors, but it was something we never saw or heard of before. When off Bailey's harbor, about three miles from shore, the compass began to oscillate from point to point, without remaining a moment at any one place, until finally it acquired a rotary motion and spun around with great rapidity. We stopped it several times, but it would again commence veering backward and forward and very soon begin whirling again. This continued for several miles.

We are informed by Captain Crooks, of the *White Cloud*, who was on board at the time, that, from local attraction or from some other cause, the needle can never be depended upon in that vicinity, though in this instance it was more than usually affected. The weather was fine at the time, and we had daylight before us; but, had there been rough weather and a dark night, we should have had some anxiety for our little "pocket steamboat."

From Day Advocate.

(From the Daily Alta California, June 20)

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The arrival of the Collector of this port, together with many prominent politicians, on the Golden Gate, which vessel reached here on the 15th inst., has tended to increase the political excitement, and hundreds of expectants of office under the new administration are zealously employed in securing office from the one and nominations to office from the other. All over the State the wire-workers are "laying pipe" for the Democratic State Convention, which convenes at the Capital on the 4th proximo. The feud between the Broderick and Weller factions is growing in intensity, and an interesting and exciting campaign has already commenced. The administration will probably concentrate their forces on Col. Weller as their gubernatorial candidate, whilst the Broderick clique will bring forward Judge McKim or John Conness as his competitor for the nomination.

It is said that Col. Washington, who assumes the duties of the Collectorship in July, intends to rigidly enforce the Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office," by dismissing the army of Custom-House officials, all of whom are to make way for new aspirants.

Mining matters, as usual, monopolize the attention of the great majority of the inhabitants of the interior. Quartz mining enterprises are resulting more favorably, and extensive arrangements are in progress for carrying on this description of mining in nearly all of the interior counties.

Continued and successful exertions in wagon road enterprises have occupied the attention of very many of the people of the State. A stage coach, laden with passengers, had made the trip from Oroville, through the Sierra Nevada, to Honey Lake Valley, the western terminus of the national wagon road, and has safely made the trip, to and fro, between Placerville and Carson Valley.

The Superintendent and other Federal officers having charge of the western division of the general road have left on their tour of exploration and survey. They are to locate the line of the road as far east as Salt Lake.

The crops throughout the State promise to be more plentiful and harvested in better order than was anticipated a few weeks ago. They will not fall much below the average of former years, owing to the greater quantity of soil sown and planted.

Of the three indictments brought against Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, one only has been temporarily disposed of, the jury having failed to agree. The other two are still pending, but will come to a trial in July. The accused is meantime at large, on bail.

E. A. Rowe, deputy treasurer, who has been confined six months on the Prison Brig, at Sacramento, has finally consented to purge himself of contempt, by answering such questions as may be propounded, touching the mysterious disappearance of the treasury moneys. The court of sessions not being in session the Judge refused his application.

In the southern part of the State, the drouth has seriously injured the crops, and in fact every species of vegetation. The cattle have suffered greatly, and many have died from hunger and thirst.

No further news of interest from Sonora. All doubts of the total annihilation of the Crabb expeditionists are at an end.

The flourishing mining precinct of Drytown, Amador county, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 15th. Loss \$75,000.

The City.—The summary of the city news for the past fortnight will present little of interest to our Atlantic readers. Business of all kinds has been moderately active; no pressure or excitement of any kind have taken place.

No further facts have come to light upon the rumored defalcations of Col. Harashty of the Mint. It is said that Col. H. has made over a sufficient amount of property to the United States District Attorney to cover the alleged defalcation, and expresses himself as ready and willing to court an investigation of his accounts.

The Indians on the Yuma Reservation having become disaffected, had broke out, and at last accounts were on their way to Fort Ord, where the inhabitants were arming themselves to give the savages a warm reception.

Sandwich Islands.—By the arrival of the bark *Yankee* at San Francisco we have received advices to May 21st. The British steamer *Pearl* had arrived from Callao, and the American brigantine *Morning Star* from Boston. This vessel brought to some thousands of Sabbath School children in Honolulu and vicinity. She was warmly received at Honolulu. The children of the Sunday Schools turned out in procession and presented the captain with a banner, and subscribed also for many shares of stock.

Mon-ernat, the paramour of the royal sister of Kamehameha III, having been banished from the Islands by order of His Majesty, arrived in San Francisco by the *Yankee*.

[We published some months ago an interesting letter from the Sandwich Islands, which gave an account of an adventure of the princess and Monserrat.]

The whale ship *Adeline*, which arrived at Lahaina on the 4th of May, reports the total loss by foundering on the 18th March, in lat. 37 N., long. 83 W., of the British guano ship *Edward Johnson*, of Liverpool, Capt. Lawson, which sailed from the Cuncha Islands on the 20th of February, bound for Cork, Ireland. The whole crew was lost.

EXTRAORDINARY BEE HIVES.—The inmates of one of our largest up town mansion houses, a few days since, were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed: "You have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire-board he discovered that one of the chimneys was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire-place, and the honey dripping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one of the chimneys was full, and the bees were industriously at work there also.

The flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as I supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues.

On removing the fire-board, the bees, seeking the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees, and from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of honey.—*Portland Advertiser.*

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A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs as follows:

I am credibly informed that the conflicting interests of Sloo and company on one hand, and Garay and Hargous on the other, relative to the Tehuantepec route, have been settled and adjusted through the mediation of the administration. It has been one of the most difficult and perplexing questions that has been before them. The basis of this settlement I am not at liberty at present to disclose, but understand it is satisfactory to both parties.

R. Kidder Meade, of Virginia, who is now here, I understand will be appointed Minister to Brazil.

COUNTERFEIT AND ADULTERATED LIQUORS.—A correspondent of the London Times noticed in the list of joint stock companies in Paris, formally sanctioned by the prefect of police, the name of "the general company of fictitious or counterfeit wines."

This company states in its advertisement that it manufactures and sells, in capital of six million francs, and the product is sold at from four to eight sous per quart. The wines are subjected to chemical analysis, by authority, and are said to have all the taste, appearance, and hygienic qualities of the natural juice of the grape. We can see no wrong in imitating wines or any other liquor, if the product is not sold as genuine; and if the ingredients are innocent, the manufacture comes as legitimately within the sphere of commerce as does the manufacture of pure liquor. The only wrong is in selling a counterfeit for what it is not, and in compounding liquors of deleterious materials. The liquor market is flooded with such vile counterfeits, and there is but little if any guaranty either to the buyer or seller that anything is good.

We were lately told of a circumstance touching this point, which, although not unusual, is still valuable as showing the extent of this nefarious manufacture of adulterated liquors. Our informant was on a visit to a friend, a liquor dealer in Western France, and in the space of an hour saw him transform a barrel of high wines into "pure French brandy."

The barrel was stamped with the custom-house brand, and had all the appearance of a sea voyage and hard usage. The manufacturer poured in the basis of the ingredients (the high wines) and then having scented it with about two ounces of the oil of cognac, added a painful of a compound which had been mixed from one bucket to another, and which was to give it its taste and color. The component parts of this last mixture were absolutely poisonous, directly destined to sap the energy and finally destroy the life of the poor victims to a habit that leads them to the use of such stimulants! Upon this barrel the manufacturer would make over two hundred dollars, and the retailer probably as much more. When we take such facts into consideration, can there be any wonder that prohibitory laws should be made, or can any laws restraining the traffic and punishing the trafficker be too severe?

Springfield Republican.

DON'T STAY LONG.—It is rarely indeed that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband in our city might read and profit by it:

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly, in my presence, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied spoke volumes. It told all the whole vast depth of woman's love—of her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence, every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight, and finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaim in disappointed tones, "Not yet."

"Don't stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughts "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O, you that have wives to say, "Don't stay long," when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy life of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems so seldom replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world the peace and joy that a quiet home blessed with such a woman's presence will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's "look-me-died to say—here in your own sweet little home, where I have lived so long, where you are absent—here is a soft place for you to lay your head upon, and here are pure lips unsodden by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon."

ANOTHER ASIATIC RAILWAY.—We observe among our novelties in our last European files, that a company has been organized in London, with a capital of £1,200,000, for the construction of a railway from Smyrna to Aidin, a distance of seventy miles, which will bring the two cities within three hours of each other, instead of four days, as at present.

The imports and exports of Smyrna amounted in 1856 to \$25,000,000. That city contains 160,000 people and Aidin 60,000, the latter being a converging point for much of the inland traffic of that part of Asia Minor, on its way to the seaboard. At present 10,000 camels are employed, at a cost of £400,000 a year, to convey produce and merchandise between the two places. When the projected railway is completed, all this animal activity will disappear.

The Turkish Government has granted a concession (charter) for the projected railway, takes 15,000 shares, and guarantees a dividend of six per cent. It is more than probable that the creative influence of the iron horse will restore the more cultivable regions of Asia Minor, now almost a wilderness, to the fertility, prosperity, traffic, and population which distinguished that portion of the world in latter days of the Roman republic, and during the reigns of the earlier Caesars.

Asia Minor is now only attested by the ruins of cities and temples almost innumerable. The agricultural elements and resources are vast, in tobacco, flax, cotton, poppies, the culture of silk worms, wheat, maize, barley, beans, flax, hemp, seeds, drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, honey, and wax. One of the best features of the speculation is, that there are coal mines at no great distance. Thus are many of the nations of the earth, that had long passed away, about to be reanimated by the magical agency of steam.

VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—A night or two since, an officer of the Sixth ward overhauled a colored individual who was coming away from the wharf with a coil of rope. Darkey was questioned as to where he got the chattels, and he replied that he was a hand on the steamboat. Forest, and that both the rope and its stealer were "all right." The officer turned ebony to the right about, and both went together on board the boat. Nobody was in sight, and the darkey went boldly to a gangway, and shouted out, "Hello, Bill."

"Hello it is!" came a response, in a gruff, sepulchral tone, which Blitz would have envied, and which seemed to emerge from the depth of the steamer.

"Come up on deck right away, Bill; dere's a police got me for stealin' dis rope!"

"Ay, ay!" he shouted the gruff voice—"jist wait, can't you, till I git on my trousers?"

"Well, put a heel den and be quick, for I wants to be off."

This colloquy served to measurably satisfy the officer, and he relaxed his watchfulness over his prisoner. The latter embraced the opportunity to take his leave slyly, and he took the coil of rope with him. The officer meantime became tired of waiting and went in search of his voucher for his late prisoner. After considerable trouble a man who was sleeping below was roused up, and questioned concerning the colored man and the coil of rope. The sleepy individual avowed that he knew nothing about either, and the officer finally ascertained that he had been regularly "sold" by a thief who possessed first class ventriloquic power.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

DIED.
On the evening of the 14th inst., ISAAC RAFFAEL, in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, C. S. Bunnell, on Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth, on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

His friends and New York papers please copy.

